The Beaver County Argus.

VOLUME XXXIII---NO 42. BEAVER, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1857. ESTABLISHED 1818.

THOS. KENNEDY, JR .....JOHN T. SHANE.

THOMAS KENNEDY, JR., & CO.,

Corner of Wood and 4th sts,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

LOOKING GLASSES,

AND FANCY GOODS.

Our stock of Imported and Domestic

Fancy and Variety Goods,

Including

PRINTS,
COMBS,
CLOCKS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
SILK and COTTON
HANDKERCHIFS,
THREADS,
BUTTONS,
PORTMONNAIES,

And all articles in our line, is now large and varied. Additions are constantly being made direct from the Eastern manufacturers and Importers.

☞ We earnestly solicit the attention of our former customers and buyers generally.

Pittsburgh Sept. 9, 1857.

HALL & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN HALL.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hat and Cap Manufacturers,

And Dealers in Furs, Trimmings, &c.

NO. 89 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in *Beaver*, Nutria, Silk and Cassimere Hats of the latest styles; Soft Fur and Wool Hats of every quality and fashion. Silk and Mohair Plush, Cloth and Oil and Silk Caps. A full assortment of Children's Fancy Caps; also Beaver and Felt Hats.

Ladies Furs of every style and quality.

☞ Single Hats and Caps of every style required made to order with care and dispatch.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 30.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the Sharon Steam Flouring Mill, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom. His facilities for grinding are fully equal to any in the county. If good wheat is put to this mill, he will insure good flour, and a good yield.

may 27 1857. JOHN H. POWELL.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co. partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of Keelin & Harbaugh in the Manufacture of stone ware, at Vanport, was dissolved on the 16th of Sept. by mutual consent. The books remain in the hands of C. M. Keelin, who will settle up the business of the late firm and continue at the old stand.

CHAS. M. KEELIN.
Sept 23, 1857. GEO. F. HARBAUGH.

Flour and Feed For Sale.

THE best quality of Flour, by the barrel and otherwise, and Feed of all kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale upon moderate terms, at the Industry Mills.

F. W. WALKER.
Industry, Sept. 23—3m

JOHN E. GIBSON,

Fashionable Tailor.

(OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE, BEAVER, PA.)

☞ A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. (sep25

COAL! COAL!!

OF the Best quality, always on hand, and for sale, at the mines or delivered. Orders addressed to the undersigned at Fallston Beaver Co. Pa. will be promptly attended to.

R. D. COOPER.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The undersigned has made appointments with Directors to be present at the following places for the examination of teachers:

Hanover township, Harpers Mills, Saturday Oct. 10th, at 12 o'clock M at the Public school house.

Glasgow, Saturday Oct. 17th, at 12 o'clock M at the Public school house.

New Sewickley and Pulaski townships, on Saturday Oct., 24, at 12 o'clock M at the Boggs school house, No. 8.

Chippewa township, on Saturday Oct., 31st at 12 o'clock M at Dunlap's school house, No 2.

R. N. AVERY, Co. Sup't.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the firm of Levis & Miller, or Samuel Miller, must call and settle before the 1st day of October, or their accounts will be left in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection. SAMUEL MILLER.

Big Beaver, Sept. 23, 1857.

AMBROTYPES.

ALL persons wishing some of MRS. R. WEAVER'S

Life-Like Ambrotypes,

Will do well to call soon at her Gallery, Wilson's Block, Broadway, New Brighton, as she expects to leave that place about the middle of October, to be absent some months.

New Brighton, Sept. 14, 1857.

To the Republicans of Beaver County

I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for Poor House Director, at the October election; and if elected, pledge myself to an honest and faithful discharge of the duties pertaining to said office. JOHN HESSON.

New Sewickly Tp., July 15.—*

DISSOLUTION.

THE subscribers, doing business at Poe, Beaver county, have this day dissolved partnership, by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to us are requested to call and settle their accounts as soon as possible with Henry Moore, who still continues business at the old stand. HENRY MOORE.

Sept. 12, 1857. DAVID BEAL.

LIST OF CAUSES,

For Trial at Special Court on 3d Monday of October 1857.

R. C. Holmes vs Susan Cochran's Ex'rs.
George K. Ritter vs John M. Crawford.

M. S. QUAY, Pro.

Sept. 30, 1857.

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

THOSE persons wishing to embellish their grounds with early flowers next spring, can be supplied with a choice assortment of roots to be planted before the last of October. These will be sold for one fourth similar roots sold for in Rochester, N. Y. The subscriber has also a good supply of Apple trees, best adapted to our soil and climate, suitable for planting this fall. Also, Peach, Pear, Cherry, &c., sold on fair terms. THOS. THORNLEY.

Fallston, Sept. 16, 1857.

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M. & J. WEYAND.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS, per annum, IN ADVANCE; otherwise TWO DOLLARS will be charged. No paper discontinued, until all arrearages are settled, except at the option of the Editors.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of 50 cts. per square, of fifteen lines for one insertion—each subsequent insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

☞ Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

Waking.

I have done at length with dreaming
Henceforth, O thou soul of mine,
Thou must take up sword and gauntlet,
Waging warfare most divine.

Life's a struggle, combat, victory,
Wherefore have I slumbered on
With my forces all unmarshalled,
With my weapons all undrawn.

O, how many a glorious record
Had the angels of me kept,
Had I done, instead of doubted,
Had I warred instead of wept!

But begone, regret bewailing,
Ye but weaken at the best,
I have tried the trusty weapons,
Rusting erst within my breast—

I have wakened to my duty,
To a knowledge strong and deep,
That I recked not of aforetime
In my long inglorious sleep.

For to live is something awful,
And I knew it not before,
And I dreamed not how stupendous,
Was the secret that I bore.

The great, deep, mysterious secret,
Of a life to be wrought out
Into warm, heroic action
Weakened not by fear or doubt.

In this subtle sense of being
Newly stirred in every vein,
I can feel a throb electric
Pleasure-half allied to pain.

'Tis so great, and yet so awful,
So bewildering, yet so brave
To be king in every conflict,
Where before I crouched a slave.

'Tis so glorious to be conscious
Of a growing power within,
Stronger than the rallying forces
Of a charged and marshalled sin.

Never in the old romances
Felt I half the sense of life,
That I feel within me stirring
Standing in this place of strife.

O, those [illegible]
When I wantoned with my fate,
When I trifled with a knowledge,
That had well nigh come too late.

Yet my soul look not behind thee,
Thou hast work to do at last,—
Let the brave toil of the present
Overarch the crumbled past.

Build thy great nets high and higher,
Build them on the conquered soil,
Where thy weakness first fell bleeding,
And thy prayer first rose to God.

A Mountain of Salt.

It seems that the resources of our noble State will never cease developing. Something new, great or wonderful is constantly turning up. The latest discovery is a specimen of salt rock handed us yesterday by Mr Nettleton, clerk of the steamer Garvie. It was taken from a hill or mountain of the same material, just discovered a short distance from the Mississippi river on the Missouri side, and about seventy two miles from St. Louis. It is situated on Saline creek, in Perry county, and almost on a line dividing that county from Ste. Genevieve county. Saline creek empties into the Mississippi river about three and a half miles below St. Mary's landing.

The specimen before us resembles a piece of quartz rock, and is a little mixed with a substance resembling iron ore. It has a pure, sweet taste, and when ground to powder is as white as any of the table salt now in general use. If we are not misinformed, this hill of salt will prove an immense speculation to its owners, and will cheapen the price of that article very materially in this city.—*St. Louis Democrat, 22d.*

RAISE MORE FOOD.—The N. Y. Post gives some advice to the tillers of the soil, from which we take the following sensible and timely remarks:—

The revolt in India is the harbinger of famine; 180 millions of human creatures will need large supplies of food from the products of other regions. The army of India, the transport fleet for that army and its supplies, the necessities growing out of the disturbed state of that great English dependency, will call for much of our surplus beef, pork and flour. The two last named articles are the product of every year but beef requires years of nourishment before it is ready for use. The wicked, wanton destruction of female calves is the besetting sin of American farmers. It ought to be checked. We should preserve every 'cow-calf' for five years to come. By this method we might soon have a supply of beef, not only for ourselves, but for any emergency abroad.

☞ The Fort Smith (Ark.) *Herald* learns that the Creek Council, at its recent session allowed Albert Pike the snug little fee of $130,000 for his services in prosecuting their claim.

☞ James Gordon Bennett, Esq., editor of the New York Herald, appeared before Judge Davidson on Tuesday, and gave bail in the sum of one thousand dollars to answer the complaint of libel brought by Daniel E Sickles.

From the New York Tribune.

THE CAUSES OF THE REVOLT IN INDIA.

The military force of the English in India has been of late years from 250,000 to 300,000 men, of whom some 20,000 have been Europeans, and the remainder natives. These troops are arranged into four district armies; the Queen's, composed of the European regiments, and the Bengal, the Bombay, and the Madras armies, each Presidency having a native army of its own, with a system of organization and discipline, in many particulars peculiarly its own. To these armies are attached 400 pieces of artillery, without including those in position in forts, or those in the arsenal—one of which, however, that of Delhi, and a very large one, too, has fallen into the hands of the revolters. Two reasons have occasioned this small proportion of Europeans; first, a jealousy felt in England, and exhibited in the house of commons ever since the time of Mr. Fox, of sending more than 20,000 regular troops to India—a jealousy based on the old English sentiment of hostility to standing armies, and upon the extension of ministerial patronage to which an increase of the European portion of the Indian army would give occasion; secondly, the effect of the climate upon Europeans, and their incapacity, however good at fighting, to endure the drudgery of the service. It is to be remembered, however that the officers of the native troops above the rank of a sergeant, are all Europeans, so that there exists in the native regiments a powerful European infusion. It would seem, however, that of late years these European officers of the native regiments have for various reasons lost a good deal of the influence which they formerly exercised over their troops.

When men went out to India in the days of Warren Hastings, or even in the time of Lord Wellesly, and adopted the Indian service as their profession, they became completely Indian in their feelings and habits. They passed the best part of their lives in India. They confined their attention chiefly to Indian affairs, troubling themselves little with those of England, except as they bore directly upon matters of interest to India. Entirely absorbed in Indian affairs, they became themselves, to a very considerable degree, Indian, and adopted to a certain extent the manners and sentiments of the country—an operation of which, the longer they remained, they became more and more the subjects. Officers of this sort were very likely to know the character of the Indian soldiers they were to deal with. They were likely to be able to comprehend their feelings, so as to be ready to a certain extent to sympathize with them, and thus to acquire the art of managing them, while they lost nothing of that influence which [illegible] gave them. In those times there were frequently European officers in the native regiments of twenty-five years standing, or more, between whom and the natives the greatest good will and even intimacy existed, and whose confidence they gained by joining in their pastimes, by contributions toward the expense of their festivals, by arranging their lawsuits, settling their quarrels, and playing with their little children.

This state of things has of late years been greatly changed. A large part of the best officers, those of longest standing, and having the most thorough knowledge of the natives, have been withdrawn from their regiments to fill offices; while the younger class of officers are inspired with very different feelings and ideas from those that used to prevail. They no longer look to India as their permanent residence. The facilities of steam communication have not been an unmixed good. The ease with which officers may now visit England on furlough, makes them cease to regard India as in any respect their home. The young men who now go thither hope before long to get back again. They receive the English newspapers regularly. They get letters from home twice a month. Their feelings and habits remain English. The sentiments of English insolence has full play. They cannot condescend to enter into the feeling of the natives, and show that sympathy which existed between the two races in former times. The tone and temper of the officers of the present day are such as lead them often at mess, and upon other occasions, to speak of the Sepoys as "Niggers," thus borrowing from us a vulgarism which concentrates in it so many feelings of disgust and contempt. Such are some of the statements recently made in the house of commons by the president of the board of control and by Lord John Russell—statements which go very far to explain the rapidity with which the revolt, commenced at Meerut, has spread through the whole Bengal army; fifty-six regiments of which—or portions of them—have broken into open mutiny, while thirty others have been disarmed and one disbanded; so that, in fact, the Bengal army has ceased to exist.

As to other grievances, it would not appear that the Sepoys had any of magnitude. Whatever may have been the conduct of the East India company towards the bulk of the inhabitants, they have always been generous enough to the Sepoys. It is true they have not the privilege of rising from the ranks to the posts of command, but the same hardships exist, as a matter of fact if not of law, in the English and in our American armies.

Another thing which contributed no doubt to the rapid spread of the mutiny, was the peculiar composition of the Bengal army. In the Bombay and Madras army, some of every sect and caste are enlisted together in the same regiment—Sikks, Hindoos of high caste, Hindoos of low caste, and men of no caste at all; but the Bengal army is composed chiefly of Brahmins, men of one caste, and a caste too, in which the prejudices of religion may be supposed to exist in the highest degree, forming a bond of sympathy and union unknown in the armies of the other two presidencies.

These high caste men [illegible] their families with them into the cantonments, as is the standing custom in the armies of Bombay and Madras, and this [illegible] restraint is lost.

But after all what seems to have given the greatest spread to the revolt, was the success of the first revolters in getting possession of Delhi, the ancient capital of the Meerut, a military station a great distance north of that city. Eighty five native soldiers, who had been imprisoned for disobedience to orders, were brought out manacled in the presence of their comrades. This occasioned an outbreak, and though there was a considerable European force in the neighborhood, those soldiers by some mis-management or ill luck were allowed to make their way to Delhi, where was a large arsenal insufficiently guarded, and where resides, as pensioner on English bounty, a phantom representative of the old Moguls. It would seem to contradict the supposition of the peculiar force of religious prejudice in the case, that the king of Delhi, for whose restoration and support the revolting regiments flock in all directions, is not a Hindoo, but a Mohammadan, as is also the ex-king of Oude, who, it seems, has been arrested as an instigator of the movement. The next mail will in all probability, confirm the report from Madras of the fall of Delhi, and with it we immagine, the movement, so far as the revolters are concerned, will come to an end. It will result, however, in great modifications of the Bengal army. It is probable that the proportion of European troops maintained in India will be considerably increased, and though the native soldiers cannot be dispensed with, that the artillery will be kept for the future exclusively in European hands.

The Worth of Money.

When appalling danger overtakes us, we think nothing of the gauds or goods of this life, but freely offer them all for a single chance of safety. The disaster to the Central America illustrates this as powerfully as we remember ever to have heard of its being done. Five hundred passengers in momentary expectation of going to their long home, as calm and collected in the face of death as it is possible to conceive, threw away the golden treasure that at such a moment was only a burthen to them, and thought of nothing but chances to save their lives. It was indeed a scene with a moral!

Gold was of no value to them. They threw it by, and thrust it from them, as if they spurned its very contact. It lay around on the floor, an absolute drug; worthless and unnoticed. For this they had put their lives in peril, and now in the loathing it was the first thing they cast in presence one, and we [illegible] lesson is [illegible] of mere gold seekers would heed it everywhere.

The following account of the thrilling scenes on board the vessel, pictures in most vivid colors the reality of what we allude to:—

It is stated by a great many of the survivors of the Central America's passengers, that there was seldom so large an amount of money owned by passengers as was in this case of those who came by Central America. Many were persons of large means, and there were but very few whose immediate wealth did not amount to hundreds, while numbers reckoned their gold by the thousands of dollars. The greater portion of the passengers were returning miners, some coming hither to invest the capital they had realized in hopes to live a life of greater ease as the result of their industry, and others to get their families and once more to go to the land of gold. But as the storm continued to rage, less and less the gold was thought of, and when, on Saturday, it became evident that they were likely at any moment to be tried beneath the waves, wealthy men divided themselves of their treasure belts and scattered the gold upon the cabin floors, long those to take it who would, lest its weight—a few ounces or pounds—should cry them to death. Full purses containing in some instances $2000, were lying untothed on sofas.—Carpet bags were openedy men and the shining metal was poured out on the floor with the prodigality of ath's despair.—One of the passengers, who has fortunately been rescued, opened one and dashed about the cabin $20,000 gold dust, and told him who wanted to [illegible] his greed for gold to take it. But was passed by untouched as the veriest [illegible]

Be l olit

It is said that George Duffie, of South Carolina, was very polite [illegible] boy. One evening he wholding a little calf by the ears, while another milked the cow, and a gentlemansssing by said, 'Good evening, my little 4.'

George returned, 'Godevening, sir,' with such a polite bow, that the gentleman noticed him and said, 'Why didn't you pull off your hat, my little man.

George answered, 'If yowill get down and hold my calf for me, I'll pull off my hat to you.'

George's politeness and srewd remark were the making of him. That gentleman said to his mother, 'Your son is a smart boy, and if properly trained, will make a great man some day. If ye permit me, I will give George a good edution, and give him a start in the world.'

The mother thanked the gentleman for his kindness, and let him take charge of her son. George arose from the ears of his calf to the highest rank in te legal profession; he was then sent to th State Legislature—then to Congress—thn made Governor of South Carolina.

I wish all my little nephews and cousins to be polite. A polite boy and a 'Good evening, sir,' cost nothing but are sometimes worth a good deal. One courteous bow was worth a fortune to little George McDuffie.

Every body likes polite children. Worthy persons will pay attention to such, speak well of their good manners, and entertain a good opinion of their parents. I fear teachers do not pay sufficient attention to this subject. They ought to lecture their pupils at least once a week upon 'the rules of politeness.' Little boys and girls are ignorant of these rules, and teachers are proper persons to teach them. The school is the proper place too, because it is a little community affording frequent occasions for the exercise of politeness.

When I used to go to school my teacher made it a rule that every boy should make a bow and every girl a courtsey as we entered the door every morning, and do the same as we left at evening. And our instructor would invariably [illegible] bow, unless he happened not to see us. I like every rule that helps to refine our manners and improve our hearts.

My little readers—schollars—salute your teacher every morning with a graceful bow and a 'Good morning Mr. ——;' and at evening, if convenient, part with him in the same way; and be polite to every body, especially to old persons.

THE STATE CANVASS.

Judge WILMOT is doing yeoman's service in his canvass of the State. During the past week he has spoken in Indiana, Johnstown, Clearfield, Bellefonte, Lewistown, Mifflin and Duncannon, and everywhere the meetings have been large and spirited, and he has made hosts of friends. A fine feeling prevails, and every day his prospects of election are brightening. If the Eastern and Southern counties but do their duty his election will be certain.

Up then to work! And let every friend of human freedom, every opponent of Locofocoism, do his whole duty. Don't be deceived by the "wolves in sheep's clothing," who are electioneering for the straight-out ticket. Remember that every vote cast for that ticket is a vote cast indirectly for the Locofoco candidates. No true American, therefore, who desires the defeat of Locotocoism, can thus cast his vote, and retain his consistency. Let there be, then, a united, energetic and determined rally for the UNION TICKET, and Victory will perch upon our Banner. "Up Guards, and at them!"—*Har. Telegraph.*

The Manners of the Mother Mould the Child.

There is no disputing this fact. It shines in the face of every little child. This coarse brawling, scolding woman will have vicious, brawling, fighting children. She who cries on every occasion, 'I'll box your ears—I'll slap your jaws—I'll break your neck,' is known as thoroughly through the children as if her unwoumanly manners were [illegible]

These remarks were suggested by the conversattion in an omnibus—that noble institution for men and manners—between a friend and schoolmaster. Our teacher was caustic, mirthful, and sharp. His wit flashed like the polished edge of a diamond, and kept the bus in a roar.' The entire community of insiders—and whoever is intimate with these conveyances can form a pretty good idea of our numbers—inclusive of the 'one more' so well known to the fraternity, their head, eyes and ears one way and finally our teacher said.

"I can always tell the mother by the boy. The urchin who draws back with doubled fist and lounges at his playmate if he looks at him askance, has a very questionable mother. She may feed him and clothe him, cram him with sweetmeats and coax him with promises, but if she gets mad she fights. She will pull him by the jacket, she will give him a knock on the back, she will drag him by the hair, she will call him all sorts of wicked names, while passion plays over her face in lambent flames that curl and writhe out of the corners of her mouth.

"And we never see the courteous little fellow with smooth locks and gentle manners—in whom delicacy does not detract from courage and manliness, but we say, 'that boy's mother is a true lady.' Her words and ways are soft, loving and quiet. If she reproves, her language is gentle and heart-felt, not boisterous and, bullying.—Instead of saying 'you scamp,' she mildly says 'my son.'

'She hovers before him as a pillar of light before the wandering Israelites, and her beams are reflected in his face. To him the word mother is synonomous with every thing pure, sweet and beautiful. Is he an artist? In after life, the face that with holy radiance shines on his canvass, will be on the mother's face. Whoever flits across his path with sunny smiles, and soft low words, will [illegible] mother's [illegible] er, will be the highest meed of his praise. Not even when the hair turns silver and the eye grows dim, will the majesty of that life and presence desert him.

"But the ruffian mother—alas! that there are such!—will form the ruffian character of the man. He, in turn, will become a merciless tyrant, with a tongue sharper than a two edged sword, and remembering the brawling and cuffing, seek some meek, gentle victum, for the sacrifice, and make her his wife, with the condition that he should be master. And master he is, for a few short years, when he wears the widower's weed till he finds a victim number two.'

RETURNING TO IRELAND.—A correspondent of the Boston Post, noticing the contemplated closing of the factories at Lowell, Mass., says that during the last month more than seven hundred of the Irish population have purchased return tickets to Liverpool, attracted by the improved and improving state of agricultural interests in the Emerald Isle.

☞ Maine appears to have chosen an entire Republican Senate, 31, and a House 113 Republican to 38 all sorts, including 6 unheard from. The majority for Governor is over 12,000.

For the Beaver Argus.

Tired.

BY LYDIA M. RENO.

Tired, tired, by the wayside
Sit I down to weep,
And life's hill before me,
Seemeth so bare and steep;
Weary of looking backward,
Weary of looking on,
Weary of calling for voices
That I can not think are gone,
Tired, tired.

Tones of the living dear ones,
Unto my spirit's cry,
And I know not why.
Songs of the blessed angels
Treading the shores unknown
Sounding to-night so faintly,
O, I have weary grown.
Tired, Tired.

Sometimes my soul can hear them
Singly so sweetly near,
Quickly I hasten forward
Full of glad hope and cheer,
But coldly the world's din rises
Drowning the angel-song,
Father—I'm very weary—
Oh, I must rest ere long.

ROCHESTER, PA.

BROWNLOW, AGAIN.

The reverend Brownlow of Tennessee, near Rodgersville, a distant neighbor of Col Netherland, has written a characteristic letter to the National Anti-Slavery Standard, in which he ojects his venom in befiting phrase. He states in extenso the points he intends to elucidate in his addresses to the pagan Yankees this coming winter and concludes as follows:

"These sixteen points I propose to discuss throughout the New England States, and as I must average thirty minutes on each, you will perceive that I require eight hours at every point; if meet then, one of your Reverend Freedom Shriekers shall contende to meet me, as I hope will be the case, we will require a week in each city. Duty, principle and expediency imperatively demand that the South should send among you a full corps of competent missionaries, at least by the opening of Spring. I am willing to lead the way, and would like to open the campaign on Boston Common.—The natural pitch of my voice will enable me to speak to a ten acre field of live yankees without inconvenience to myself; and if you have any of your pestiferous clergymen, who has the lungs of an Ass, trot him out, and I will make the track of his moral slime visible by [illegible] flowers. True, in this work of faith and labor of love, I shall not expect my path to be strewed with flowers. Like Paul, I shall expect to encounter 'beasts at Ephesus,' and a variety of 'wicked spirits' in the 'high places' of the ungodly North. But may I not exclaim in the sublime language of the poet:

Shall I be carried to the skies
On flowery beds of ease,
While others fought to win the prize
And sailed through bloody seas?

I expect to be in perils of waters, (in journeyings often) in perils of robbers, by the heathen (the yankees,) in perils among false brethren; in weariness and fearfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness!" But if successful, as I expect to be to some extent, my reward will be the winning of souls from worse than paganism, to the knowledge and love Christ; and to the institution of Slavery, which he and his Apostles favored and vindicated."

The Wheeling, Va, Times says of this man:

"He proposes to come North, and as he says, enlighten the benighted population on the subject about which he preaches at home, viz! niggers. He is a man of little or no ability—owes his notoriety to his excessive reckless, and many times unmeaning blackguard of his political antagonist. We apprehend Parson Brownlow will be taken down several pegs before he gets back to Tennessee.'

Precisely so. This reverend Ass cannot undestand that he may bray to forty acres of Yankees in Boston Common without any peril whatever unless it be to his own throat and lungs. He will probably, however, find that he will be unable to make sufficient sensation to attract the attention of a "Freedom Shrieker," in the whole North, and if he succeeds in getting ten persons to listen to him 8 hours in the friends of Parson B., to advise him to remain at home and look after Col. Netherland.—[Pitts. Gazette.

American Horses in England.

The London correspondent of Porter's Spirit of the Times, in speaking of Mr. Ten Broeck's horses, says:

'A fancy appears to have spread itself abroad that these horses have not performed such great feats as were expected from them; that they have not run quite up to their form; that they are waiting for something better; and it has even been said that their owner hopes, ere long, to make a few good matches.

"A more erroneous opinion was never formed; the greatest visionary that ever lived, never built a more fragile castle in the air, than they are building for themselves, who imagine that these race horses have not done their best to win, whenever they have started, or that their spirited owner has ever even thought of getting a good match 'on.' Why, sir, plenty of matches have been offered him, but he was not mad enough to attempt making one, until he had opportunities of witnessing a trial of their prowess on English ground and against English horses. Hog erthorpe, the winner of the Goodwood Cup in 1856, challenged them, to run any distance they might choose, from one mile to four, and for any amount.' Blink Bonny has offered to run them, but Mr. Ten Broeck very prudently declined to accept the offers. As regards the Goodwood Cup of this season, in which Prior and Prioress made their first appearance, no man of sense will dispute the fairness of their running—and they ran very respectably, too—their owner, besides backing them for nearly £2,000, made a £2,000 book for them on the race, and was a considerable loser.

When Prioress next appeared in public namely for the [illegible] she won and eight hundred pounds, although she had to contend with Polestar, one of the best mares now in training, (second last Autumn for the Czarewitch stakes at Newmarket;) and Tournament, the quondam favorite for the Derby, the now third favorite for the great St. Leger, and the vanquisher, at two years old, of Gemma di Vergy twice.—When a man invests between seven and eight hundred good golden guineas on his horse against such animals as the pair I have named, it looks very like being in earnest. We have had a peep at two more of them this week at Warwick, where the running both of Lecompte and Babylon was far from discreditable. The defeat of Lecompte in the Warwick Cup of three miles, was fully expected, as his legs bore unquestionable signs of his having been unable to stand a preparation, and he encountered in Fisherman a most formidable antagonist. Babylon ran like a good and game horse, and when a little more 'acclimated,' we may hear of his some day doing a good thing. The weights for the two handicaps of the October meetings at New Market are published this day; for the first, there were 162 entries; for the second, 165. Prior and Prioress are each of them engaged in the Czarewitch; the mare and Babylon in the Camdridgeshire. They are, of course, weighted according to their performance in this country, and are adjudicated to run at even weights with several of the English three year olds. That their owner has hopes of their success, may be guessed by the fact of his having backed them for each of those great events. Before the weights came out, and before he could possibly know anything about their respective imposts, he took from Mr. Davies, (the Leviathan) the two following bets, namely £20,000 to £20, that Prior won one, and Prioress the other, and the same bet that Prior won one, and Babylon the other. By these wagers, it is plain to be seen that he places great confidence in his son of Gluncoe, for he did not change him in either. Most sincerely do I wish him luck; nor have I any doubt that every well-wisher of the British turf does the same—save and except always, that his own horse has not the honor of being second."

REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT.

Our readers will observe by the proclamation of the Governor, in our advertising columns, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund report a reduction of the State Debt for the last three years, through that source, of ONE MILLION, FORTY-TWO THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN DOLLARS AND SIXTY FOUR CENTS! ($1,042,857 64!)

This is gratifying information to the taxpayers of the Commonwealth, tells well for the wisdom of the enactment establishing the Sinking Fund, and reflects great credit upon Gov. POLOCK and his administration, through whose judicious management of the financial affairs of the Government this auspicious result has been accomplished.

Take this reduction in connection with that effected by the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works, and we have the following exhibit:

By the Sinking Fund,	$1,042,857 64
By sale of the Main Line,	7,500,000 00
	$8,542,857 64.

Here is a cheering result, indeed, and one that is well calculated to rejoice the hearts of our honest taxpayers, and encourage them to look forward to an early release from the onerous taxation to which they have been so long subjected. And it is especially worthy of remark, that this gratifying result has been brought about under the present AMERICAN REPUBLICAN STATE ADMINISTRATION. Let the same wise and judicious policy be continued and followed up by the sale of the balance of the Public Improvements in the hands of the State, and the abolition of that sink of political corruption, the Canal Board, and the whole debt. But this consummation, so devoutly to be wished, can only be arrived at by the election of competent and honest public officers. Let the people have a care that they vote only for such men as legislators and executive officers.—*Har. Telegraph.*

RICH EDITORS.—An exchange says that editors are, as a general thing, not overstocked with worldly goods. Humbug says the Houren (Wis.) Argus. Here we are, editor of a country paper, fairly rolling in wealth. We have a good office, a double barrelled rifle, seven suits of clothes, three kittens, a Newfoundland pup, two gold watches, thirteen day and two night shirts, carpets on our floor, a pretty wife, own one corner lot, have ninety-three cents in cash, are out of debt, and have no rich relatives.

SUBMARINE ARMOR.—It appears that a Boston company is now at work with submarine armor in raising treasure from the Spanish government vessel that sank off Venezuela in 1811, with $3,000,000 on bord. It is to be hoped that some of our enterprising companies may find work at home in recovering the Million and a half of gold lately lost by the Central America.

ADDRESS

Of the State Central Committee.

To the People of Pennsylvania.

The State Committee, appointed by the Convention that nominated David Wilmot for Governor, William Millward for Canal Commissioner and Joseph J. Lewis and James Veech for Judges of the Supreme Court, appeal to you for their election, because they believe that the best and highest interests of the Commonwealth would be subserved thereby.

Mr. Wilmot's election would be a protest against that Democratic policy which has fastened forty millions of public debt upon the people; which has oppressed them with enormous taxation; which has connived at the grossest speculations of the State officers; which has maintained corrupt and speculating men in high public positions; which has resisted every feasible plan promising relief to the tax payer; which for years thwarted every practicable movement for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works; and which has ranged the leaders of the Democratic party in opposition to a sale of the remaining improvements owned by the State. It would also on various subjects which has characterized the enterprise of her citizens; has retarded the developement of her immense and incalculable resources; has crippled the labor of the State; has put chains upon her to check her progress, and has prevented Pennsylvania from being to-day the first of States in every essential of greatness.

It would also be accepted by the nation as a declaration against the fatal revenue policy which is crushing American labor, building up a rival in monarchial Europe, undermining our national prosperity, bringing thousands of operatives to poverty, and covering our State with the saddening evidences of grievous financial revulsion. Mr. Wilmot has been falsely styled a free trader. He is too regardful of the interests of labor to occupy such a position. He has always recognized and taught the duty of government to protect its domestic industry, to develope its hidden resources of wealth, to diversify the occupations, and thus increase the comforts and enlarge the profits of its citizens. For proof of this, we confidently appeal as well to Mr. Wilmot's past speeches as to the admirable, graceful and patriotic letter he has recently written on this subject. Mr. Wilmot thinks and feels like a Pennsylvanian. On the contrary, Mr. Packer favors the free trade policy to which the Cincinnati platform pledges the Democratic party. In the convention he moved the adoption of the platform without the crossing of a *t*, or the dotting of an *i*, and thus placed himself in the ranks of the free traders, as the slaveholding masters of the Democracy demanded. His election would justly be considered proof that the people of Pennsylvania approved the radical doctrines which he professes.

It would place the stigma of an honest people's reprobation upon the Democratic party for its pandering to a hierarchy, which is the insidious foe not only of American liberty, but of all liberty—a foe which strikes fatally at man's independence of thought and action, by making him the slave of a priest and a church. It would be accepted as a challenge, defying the papacy to execute its cherished purposes—the exclusion of the Bible from the common schools, and the destruction of the common school system itself. It would reduce the power, and check the advances of this foreign priestly influence, which, through the aid of "Molly Maguire," and other like associations, aims to, and in some districts does actually control the nominations of the Democratic party, and thus place in responsible and influential position its faithful and reliable minions. And it would tend to build up that intense nationality of feeling which is the dictate alike of an ardent patriotism and an educated intelligence.

It would furthermore be a step towards the relief of the politics of the State from that slaveholding dictation which, not content with repealing portions of the Act of 1847—passed unanimously by the Legislature and approved by Gov. Shunk—has proclaimed its purpose, should Mr. Packer be elected, with a co-operating majority in each house, to RE-ESTABLISH SLAVERY UPON OUR SOIL BY PERMITTING SLAVEHOLDERS TO RETAIN THEIR HUMAN CHATTELS, WHILE VOLUNTARILY RESIDING WITHIN OUR LIMITS; and which, besides its degradation of the laboring white man to a level, numbers among its undeveloped enormities the revival of the slave trade, and the overrunning of the whole country with stolen and degraded Africans. It would act as a rebuke to the baseness of a degenerate Pennsylvanian, now President, in declaring, (as though it could be true! that the national constitution carries slavery with it, and guards it, at least in the Territories, against the action of the local legislature—a recently assumed ground, totally at variance with "Squatter Sovereignty" as lately professed by the Northern Democracy, directly in antagonism to the resolve of the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania in 1849, and inconsistent with every previous act, vote, speech and profession of Mr. Buchanan himself, and every Northern [illegible] of consideration, and by those who did not properly appreciate the Democratic leaders, were not presumed likely to be accepted by a large party.

Mr Wilmot's election would be considered as a declaration by the people of Pennsylvania of a preference of free institutions over slave institutions—of a preference for white labor over negro labor—of a preference for freedom over slavery. It is alleged that a State election can have no connection with such issues. But the result of the State election will strengthen one of the two parties—either the Republican, with its banner of freedom for the territories, or the Democratic, under which the slaveholders of the country are, to a man, gathering, with its sympathy for that system of labor which, although it weakens the nation, strengthens the holds of Democrats on office and power. If Mr. Packer be elected, slavery will hail it as a triumph. Thus they have hailed previous Democratic (!) victories in Pennsylvania. If Mr. Wilmot be elected, slavery will mourn, while freemen, North and South, who believe that the government should throw its influence in favor of free institutions, not slave, will rejoice, and hail the event as one of the most auspicious of the day. We ask the conscientious people of Pennsylvania, in view of this truth, where their vote and influence should be cast.

Mr. Millward's election would break the unity of the Canal Board; would introduce a much needed check into the Canal Office; would make more difficult the peculation which is known to exist there, and which has existed for many years, would thus save the Commonwealth large sums of money, and greatly promote the public good.—There are thousands of citizens who believe that the safety of the people lies in a divided interest. These gentlemen will support Mr. Millward, for this most valid of reasons

Messrs. Lewis and Veech are, as lawyers, fully the equals of Messrs. Strong and Thompson, while in the leading essentials of a Judge, each of the former two is greatly above the last named individual. Both of the Democratic candidates voted in 1847 for the Wilmot Proviso; both have recanted, and are now numbered among the slave propaganda. They are converts to the new doctrines slavery has introduced into our polity, and they completely ignore those humanizing sentiments which it was once an honor for a public man to profess and carry out. Should they be elected to the Supreme Bench, the judicial decisions reach the low level on which the Democratic politicians already stand. From such a debasement every Pennsylvanian should pray for deliverance. Let the old doctrines of slavery's dependence upon local law forever prevail; and let not our courts, yielding as others have done to Federal dictation, ever abandon the ancient landmarks set by a Tilghman, a Shippen, and a Gibson.

To these considerations the committee might add more personal ones. They might appeal to the people to beware of making Governor of the Commonwealth a gentleman who has been all his life not only an office holder, but an office holder connected with our corrupted and corrupting canal system, and whose associations, therefore, are not of a desirable character; who never ran for an office in the Lycoming District *without falling behind his party vote*; who has been double faced upon almost every public question—always excepting canal questions, wherein he has constantly been faithful to the office holders; who meanly declined to meet Mr. Wilmot in discussion, yet hovers around his route, thought at a respectful distance; who pretends to be unwilling to discuss the slavery question, yet scarcely alludes to any other topic; and who has practiced in his career those tortuosities and dodges which mark the modern Democratic politician. The Committee do not wish to dwell upon these mortifying facts in the history of the Democratic candidate, but merely suggest them as indications of the "manner of man" who has been offered to public favor.

We have laid before you fairly the thoughts suggested by the occasion. We know that the vast majority of the people of Pennsylvania are in favor of the reduction of the State debt, the sale of the public works, the simplification of the government, and opposed to the corruptions which have made our canal system a moral reproach as well as a financial failure. We know, too, that the vast majority are wholly hostile to the measures proposed by the tools of papacy; and that they are in favor of freedom for territories, and opposed to the growth of the POLITICAL POWER OF SLAVERY, which has always been inimical to the great special interests of Pennsylvania, and which yet plots their destruction. We know that they detest the iniquities under which the free State men of Kansas—many of them Pennsylvanians—have been made to writhe, and that they pity the moral obliquity which could not see, and despise the moral cowardice in the government which would not correct these atrocious and almost unparalleled outrages.

We know that they are anxious for an honest administration of the affairs of the public works. We dare not doubt their allegiance to the great fundamental truths of government which permeate all the judicial decisions of the State and National Government; and we know that they will understand only to abhor the innovations which slave influence is making even upon the great truths of Republican Government. And we feel assured that the people need no foreign hierarchal dictation to assist them in the management of their domestic concerns, and will not submit to it when insolently offered. Knowing these things, we ask the election of Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Millward, Mr. Veech and Mr. Lewis, for they are the representatives of the great ideas embodied in the above. Disguise it as we may, Mr. Packer and his colleagues represent the antagonistic ideas, and belong to a political organization which has wholly departed from the doctrines of its early history, and has embraced dangerous heresies of doctrine, and has connived at alarming corruptions—to which the people of Pennsylvania cannot present too earnest and emphatic a protest.

LEMUEL TODD, Ch'm
EDW. MCPHERSON, Sec.

ANOTHER KANSAS INVASION.

St. Louis, Oct 5.—A [illegible] settling on the Delaware lands; but well informed parties in Missouri say that it is for political purposes. Evidence of concerted action along the whole border is becoming more apparent, but violence is not apprehended.

Dubuque, Oct. 5—The steamer *Ben Courtsin* was run into by the steamer *Key City*, at two o'clock yesterday morning, near La Crosse, and sunk immediately, in fifteen feet water. Fifteen passengers were lost.

☞Our readers will be interested in knowing that Carnaghan's Clothing Hall & Furnishing Store Allegheny City, (which has of late attracted such general attention,) has recently been enlarged to more than double its former size, improved in an elegant manner, and is now opened with a large and superior Stock of Fall & Winter Goods for Men's and Boy's wear. Buyers of fashionable Clothing will find this a favorable place for making their selections, as the latest Styles and best fabrics of piece goods are always kept for Custom work, which, with a fine assortment of Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery and a heavy Stock of first class Clothing for both Men and Boy's, makes Carnaghan's Establishment an attractive one. See his advertisement.

From the Philad. N. American.

Hon David Wilmot's Letter.

We have been furnished with the annexed copy of a very interesting letter, addressed by the Hon David Wilmot to our esteemed fellow-citizen, David S Brown Esq. Mr B. is not a politician, and never has been. His position as the head of one of the very largest domestic jobbing houses in the country, has given him an interest in the prosperity of American manufactures equal to that which he necessarily has in the trade and commerce of Philadelphia.—To such men the policy of tariffs for protection, as well as for revenue, is of course a great study, and it is in this way only that Mr Brown is connected with politics The letter Mr Wilmot has addressed to him is upon that topic, just now an absorbing one, and it is truly a pertinent missive.

The calamitous visitation under which the mercantile and manufacturing interests of our city are now suffering is the result of a false and ruinous tariff policy. Mr Wilmot has been freely charged with being a Free Trader. However his previous course may have been, there can no longer be any doubt, after his clear and decisive letter, that he is true to the Industry of Pennsylvania. As the State election is close at hand, and the freemen of the Commonwealth owe it to themselves to give a [illegible] of opinion at the ballot-box respecting that anti-American policy of free trade, which perpetually drains the country of its specie to pay for enormous foreign imports, Mr Wilmot's position is of much importance. We ask for his letter an attentive perusal:

HARRISBURG, Sept. 28. 1857.

David S Brown.—Dear Sir.—I am deeply pained by the news that reaches me from your city This sudden financial revulsion threatens to carry down hundreds of your worthy and enterprising merchants and business men, bringing distress to their homes of comfort and affluence; and what by many is felt as a greater calamity, commercial dishonor, and loss of credit. Its most disastrous and painful effects, however, will fall upon the thousands of honest and industrous workingmen, unexpectedly thrown out of employment, and deprived of the means of support for their families.

It is truly a calamity calculated to excite the sympathy of the most selfish and insensible. I do not profess to be able to fathom all the causes proximate and remote, of a disaster such as is now upon us.—Doubtless excessive importations, overtrading, extravagant habits of living, and fluctuations in the currency have had much to do with it.

You will recollect that on our visit to the Gloucester Mills, we had some conversation upon the subject of the tariff policy of the country in connection with *its* influence upon American enterprise and labor. The events of the last few days have given to that subject an interest it did not then seem to possess. That the tarif policy of the government has much to do with the revulsions that periodically convulse the country is doubtless true, intimately connected as that policy must ever be with all our financial and industrial interests. The very considerable reduction made in the tariff at the last session of Congress, must have had a disastrous influence in bringing upon us the present state of things, as it greatly stimulated importations, causing heavier drafts upon the country for its precious [illegible]

It is a great misfortune that our tariff policy cannot be wholly removed from the party conflicts of the country and placed upon a *permanent* and reasonable basis—Aside from partizan prejudice, there is not, I imagine, a very wide difference of opinion upon this subject among intelligent and reflecting men.

The policy of imposing *prohibitory* duties, of actually destroying the revenue upon a large share of the articles of commerce, for the purpose of protection, would hardly find an advocate at this day. Fair incidental protection, without a gross violation of the revenue principle, is all that is asked or required for our manufacturing interests, and this should be cheerfully and promptly extended. No one contemplates the policy of free trade and a resort to direct taxation as a means of raising revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the government—certain it is that I never contemplated such a policy. I have always looked to our policy as settled in this respect—that the ordinary revenue is to be provided by duties upon foreign importations, and I have ever favored the policy of such discriminations as would afford adequate and ample protection to American interests and American labor.

We have an immense revenue to raise.—Already the expenditures of our government reach the enormous sum of about sixty millions of dollars, and it is rapidly increasing under the profligate and demoralizing expenditures of Democratic administrations. In raising this vast sum there is ample room, by judicious and proper discriminations, to afford to our great industrial interests ample protection and to American labor a just and adequate reward I have never intentionally violated this sound American policy, and would cheerfully unite to-day, with the reasonable and judicious men of the country, in placing our tariff policy on a basis that would secure to American enterprise and labor a fair [illegible] the great struggle in which we are now engaged, and in which my feelings are so deeply embarked, is a struggle to maintain the dignity and rights of free labor, against the degrading competition of the labor of the slave; and I am equally in favor of protecting our American labor against a ruinous commpetition with the cheap labor of the old world.

I confidently trust that you will weather this storm, and that years of prosperity will attend you in the noble enterprise you have thus far successfully sustained.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant and friend.
D. WILMOT.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Mortification may always be prevented, by the timely use of Holloway's Ointment, and lockjaw has never been known to supervene in any case of external injury where it was used as a dressing. The pills are prescribed by eminent medical practitioners as the most efficacious remedy for indigestion, liver complaint and disorders of the bowels.

☞The amount of specie in the United States is estimated at about $300,000,000, or equal to $12 in coin for every man, woman and child in the country.

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND.....WEYAND.

M & J. Weyand, Editors & Proprietors

BEAVER, PA.,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1857.

FOR GOVERNOR,
DAVID WILMOT
Of Bradford County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.
James Veech
Of Fayette County,
Joseph J. Lewis,
Of Chester County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WM. MILLWARD;
Of Philadelphia.

UNION COUNY TICKET.

Assembly.

DE LORNA MBRIE, Beaver.
GEORGE P. SHAW, Lawrence.

Sheriff.

WILLIAM R. IRWIN, Pulaski tp.

Register & Recorder.

SAMUEL L. WILSON, Borough.

Treasurer.

WILLIAM BENRY, of Borough.

Clerk of Courts.

ALFRED G. McCREARY, N. Brighton.

Commissioner.

ABNER MORTON, Franklin.

Auditor.

WILLIAM C. HUNTER, Brighton tp.

Coroner.

NATHAN P. COUCH, New Brighton.

Poor House Director.

JAMES STERLING Independence.

Trustee of Academy.

M. T KENNEDY, N. Brighton, (4 years.)
SAMUEL MOREHEAD Sharon, (4 yrs.)
SMITH CUNNINGHAM, Beaver, (8 yrs.)
ABNER P. LACOCK, Rochester tp (2 yrs.)

Be on your Guard

Against False Charges, against Secret Handbills and unfounded reports, put out at an hour too late to be publicly contradicted. Be on your guard, and nail them to the counter as you would the basest coin

A SHAMEFUL WORK.

The opponents of Republicanism, fearing that they will not prove successful before the people in misrepresenting the purposes of the Party, have at last been driven to the necessity of assailing the integrity of the Editors of some of its Papers. A short time since, H. Bucher Swope. the Chairman of the 'straight out American' State Committee, named some [illegible] or ten papers in this State, that had been bought amount of money to each paper was specified, and Gov. Ford of Ohio, was said to be the person by whom the money was paid over to the Editors Among these papers was the Altoona *Tribune*. How much of truth was in the allegation may be seen from the correspondence between the editors of the Tribune and Gov Ford, on the subject.

TRIBUNE OFFICE.
Altoona, Sept. 22 1857.

Hon Thos Ford.—Sir:—In the Philadelphia Daily *News* of yesterday we notice a communication, over the signature of H Bucher Swope, charging us on your authority, with receiving from or through you $425 from the Republican party during the last campaign. The said charge is supported by an affidavit of one Dr W W Woodward, who says under oath, that he received from you interson the list of papers said to be subsidized by or through you, among which the name of our, the Altoona Tribune appears. Will you be pleased to let us know, as soon as practicable, whether you are the author of the list in question? whether you ever paid to us any money during the Fremont campaign, or whether you paid money to any other person or persons for us, and if so what amount, and to whom? An early compliance with the above request will confer a favor upon

Yours respectfully,
ICRUM & ALLISON,
Eds Altoona Tribune.

MISFILD, Sept. 24. 1857.

Editors Altoa Tribune.—Sirs—Your letter of the 2 surprises me—I do not know either you. I am not the author of any list of papers in Pennsylvania, for the purpose of subsidizing them. I never paid money to either of you during the Fremont or any other campaign. I have ----- paid money to any other person for you, therefor cannot answer your third interrogatory What amount and to whom?"

I have been informed, and believe the devil is the father of lies, but like other great inventors he is likely to lose much of his reputation by [illegible] ments made upon him by such communication as H Bucher Swope has furnished, and such an affidavit as W W Woodward has sworn to and published in the Philadelphia News

In haste, THOS. H FORD.

TRY IT.—A daughter of Esq. Thornley, of Fallston, informs us that she has for the last two or tree weeks fed her Canaries, on the seed of the Chinese Sugar Cane, and on scarce anything else Her birds have grown remarably since then, and are in every sense a better condition now than when fed on ither Canary or Hemp seed

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—Our very attentive friend Thos. Thornley Esq., has again laid us under obligations, for several specimens of excellent apples, together with some Sickle pears and Grapes. The basket full given to us, we are informed, took the first premium at the Fair, as being the best collection of Fruit on exhibition.

BEAVER COUNTY FAIR.

Well, the Fair is over, and we feel like giving a loud, long and hearty shout, because of the signal success with which it was crowned. It is useless to deny that we had a few misgivings, based upon the meagre displays in some of the neighboring cotinties, but when we saw the people of all ages and all sexes thronging in with their products, from all parts of the county, and from adjoining counties, on horseback, in vehicles, and on foot, until every avenue leading to town, presented a moving, bustling, hurrying stream of humanity, we confess we imagined ourselves a shade taller than usual, and felt proud of Beaver County; proud of the public spirit and the generous rivalry of her people; proud of her resources, her productions, her capabilities, and the rapid advancement she is making in local Progress and improvement.

The Exhibition, in nearly every point of view, was as successful, and perhaps more so, than the most sanguine could have reasonably anticipated. On the first day, and the last, the weather was unsettled and disagreeable; but on Wednesday it was more favorable, consequently the crowd was immense—numbering between Eight and Ten Thousand persons.

The different departments were well represented. The array of stock was truly grand and extensive—so extensive, indeed, that although a very large number of stalls had been provided, they were found insufficient to accommodate all that requested admission. To any one that would revert to the first Exhibition held in this place, and compare the stock of that period with the long line of splendid animals to be seen last week, the contrast would have appeared most marked, and the conclusion irresistible, that an improvement in this regard, amounting almost to a revolution, had been effected in this county, in the brief space of four years.

Floral Hall presented a tasteful and beautiful appearance. It was filled with magnificent specimens of Art, Science, Fruit, Flowers, Needle-work, Painting, Pen Drawing, Ambrotyping, &c., &c: The Mechanical department was well represented by an imposing array of all the recent improvements in Fanning Mills Cider presses, Corn Sheller's; Threshers, Plows, Drills, Crout-cutters, Apple-parers, &c. &c. A small engine, manufactured by Messrs. Childs, McConnell & Darraghs, and kept constantly in motion, attracted a large share of attention:—Many of our enterprising mechanics also had a fine variety of their wares, and specimens of handicraft, displayed to good advantage. The collection of Farm products was not as large as it ought to have been, when the fruitfulness of the season is taken into consideration. The display, however, was anything but discreditable The vegetables, particularly, were of a choice character: and many of them had attained extraordinary dimensions.

One of the most interesting features of the Exhibition was the display of Syrup manufactured from the Chinese Sugar Cane, which, it seems to us, establishes beyond a doubt, the entire practicability of its adaptation to, and successful cultivation upon soil in this climate. Very fine, clear and pure specimens of the article were exhibited by the Harmony Society, by Mr. John Grim, of New Sewickly, Capt. Dan'l Dawson, of Ohio tp., and Mr Thos. White, of Chippewa, and perhaps others that may have escaped our observation. The Harmony Society stalks grown upon one-twentieth of an acre, and being at the rate of 280 gallons to the acre.—Mr. Grim obtained 14 gallons from the product of a square rod. Nothing but simple rollers were used in expressing the juice; when, therefore, experiments are pushed somewhat farther, we can not doubt that the Syrup will be brought to a high state of perfection, and will eventually become one of the staple and profitable productions of the county. One of our most intelligent farmers, and one who has given the subject thorough investigation, gives it as his conviction that one-fourth of an acre devoted to the cultivation of the Cane will be sufficient to supply the largest family in the county with all the sugar and syrup it would be likely to consume within the period of a year.

The Address of Dr. Mills was an admirable production: It was an earnest and truthful tribute to the worth and dignity of Labor. The delivery was easy and graceful: the suggestions practical and sensible: the illustrations and facts graphically presented; and the tone and language throughout elegant and impressive.

The Managers and the officers are entitled to the gratitude of the public for their indefatigable labors. Every thing appeared to be conducted quietly and judiciously, and we trust to the satisfaction of all. There was very little rowdyism, and we believe not even an approach to an accident.

OUR GLORIOUS STANDARD BEARER.

Whatever may be the result of the contest on Tuesday, of one thing we can rest assured, that we have in the person of our candidate for Governor as intrepid chieftain as ever led an army to battle. By his powers of endurance, his coolness, his courage, his eloquence, and his manly and noble bearing, he has exhibited all the characteristics of a hero. Bearding the lion in his den,' and failing to secure the company of his adversary, he boldly threw himself into the breach, and unaided and alone, has canvassed the length and the breadth of the State, and with a will that never tires, a heart that never shrinks, an eye that never quails, and a tongue that never falters, has been pleading in tones of thrilling earnestness, the cause of right and of humanity, and everywhere exhorting the friends of Free soil, and Free Labor, to close up the ranks, and prepare to grapple with that monster who seeks to envelope and pollute with his vile touch the fairest portions of the Republic.

Voters of Beaver County—Friends of Freedom—shall we fail to come forth when summoned by so gallant and glorious leader? Would we not be cravens to desert *such* a candidate, and *such* a cause, at this crisis, and at this hour? Let us awake, arouse, and with drums beating, and colors flying, prepare to follow where our chieftain leads; and if then we are defeated, we shall at least have deserved success.

INSTALLED.—The Rev. Mr. Cunningham, on Monday last, was installed as Pastor of the Bridgewater Presbyterian Church.

Freemen! Arouse!

AND TO THE POLLS.

On Tuesday Next!

This is probably the last opportunity we will have of reaching our readers, before the people of Beaver County will again be called to the exercise of one of the most inestimable privileges belonging to Freemen. The importance of the contest can not be estimated Every intelligent voter who has watched the current of political affairs within the last three years, can not but be convinced that the slave interest of the country has been bolder in its demands, more arrogant in its assumptions, has secured a better foothold, and taken more gigantic strides within that brief period, than it attained before in a life-time; and unless the free men of the nation speedily arouse and rebuke this grasping spirit, and spurn these insulting demands, and say to the monster, in tones that can not be mistaken, "Hither to shalt thou come, but at thy peril no farther," the time is not far in the future when state laws and state sovereignty will be trampled under foot, a the humiliating spectacle of a nation of freemen in chains will be presented to the world. Are the voters of Beaver County insensible to the approach of the dark spirit? Are they unmindful of the deep portent of the times? Are they in doubt as to the drift of the monstrous doctrine lately enunciated by the highest tribunal in the land, and reiterated by President James Buchanan, "that wherever the Constitution goes, Slavery goes there also?" No. No. We can not believe that they will slumber when so many dangers lurk overhead. We can not believe that they subscribe to any such sentiment. On the contrary, we have an abiding confidence, that they will unhesitatingly repudiate the authors and trample the impudent dogma under foot.

If then, we are determined to contribute our part in restraining this menacing element in the Government, it behooves us to be astir, and make every preparation which Reason, and Right, and Justice, and Humanity can suggest, for the struggle on Tuesday next. Let not the sun of the preceding Monday go down, until the alarm has been soundec, and all the camp fires lit, and every arrangement made to meet the enemy.

Let Every Vote be at the Polls.

Let our friends spare no effort to have all their Voters upon the ground. Let us imitate our opponents in this respect.—They work their way to the polls with unfailing regularity. in sickness and in health, in sunshine and in storm, in seed-time and in harvest, and shall we, who have a cause near akin to that for which the Fathers of the Revolution bared their bosoms, be less prompt, less active, and less vigilant: we trust not.

Be on the Ground Early.

The young, active, energetic, whole-souled men of the party, upon whom will devolve the brunt of the battle, should make it a point to be on the ground early, and by concert of action, make every provision for guarding the polls from fraud, insisting upon their own rights, and those of their friends, for bringing in all their absent voters—the aged, the infirm, and those who might not otherwise attend.

Be not Deceived.

We have a wily and unscrupulous foe to contend with. Doubtless many schemes have been concocted, and many plans will be attempted, to mislead voters, and defraud them of their votes. Be on your guard, friends, to detect and expose all the tricks that may be resorted to, all the misrepresentations that may be made, and all the frauds that may be sought to be perpetrated.

Importance of One Vote.

Every vote that can possibly be obtained, should be polled. It sometimes happens, in a poll of thousands, that ONE VOTE determines the result. It might happen that One Vote would either *elect* or *defeat* our honored Chieftain—the gallant WILMOT, or one or more of his colleagues on the State Ticket. Four years ago, we lost two of our candidates by the lack of but a *Single Vote!* Let us lay the lesson to heart, con it over and over again, and profit by it.

Young Men! There is Work for you.

We need hardly appeal to our young men. We feel satisfied that they will acquit themselves nobly. We were filled with admiration, last fall, in witnessing in different districts, the zeal and the activity manifested by many of them. They labored with a will, and a fact, and a precision that would not have been discreditable to those old veterans that have been in training for years. We expect great efforts at their hands this fall. Shall we be disappointed? We hope not.

Vote the Whole Ticket.

Let us labor devotedly for the success of the entire ticket. If differences exist between us, we can adjust them at some other time. Let us resolve, for the present, at least, to bury them in the sea of forgetfulness, and march up in solid column, determined that not one of our candidates must fall behind. We appeal to all, to stand by the Ticket, THE WHOLE TICKET.

Every Man to his Post.

And every man discharge his duty faithfully, fearlessly, and with a due sense of the responsibility resting upon him, and we feel confident all will be well.

Out, then, Freemen, to the Polls!

Much ado about Nothing.

Mr. John W. M'Clelland, in a card in the last Star, charges Mr. Wilson, the Register and Recorder, with exacting illegal fees. He bases this allegation upon an examination he made of several deeds. He does not, however, deign to enlighten us as to the amount of the over-charge. It may have been *one cent*, or it may have been *two* or *three!* Now, is Mr. John not aware, that it has been the custom in the Recorder's office, for years, to single out a particular line, count the words, and estimate for the balance? The precise number of words may not in this way always be reached—the estimate sometimes going slightly *beyond*, and sometimes falling *short* of the correct number There are deeds at this time in the office, recorded long before this charge was intimated in the Star, upon which the fees are *smaller* than the law would make them; and we entertain no doubt, that Deeds similarly charged, can be found throughout the county, in as large numbers as those on the other extreme.—Does any man believe that a Recording officer could possibly find time enough to count, word by word, the numerous lengthy instruments that find their way into his office? We venture to say that nine-tenths of the Recorders in Pennsylvania do nothing of the kind, but estimate precisely as does Mr. Wilson, and as the most, if not all who have heretofore occupied the office have done before him. During the sitting of the Court, a large number of deeds are handed in for recording; and it not unfrequently happens that from eight to ten are handed in by a single individual, who desires to pay the fees in advance. Does any one suppose that the Recorder would be justifiable in thrusting aside other business of pressing importance, for the purpose of counting the tens of thousands of words contained in these instruments?

If, therefore, Mr. Wilson, in following common usage, has in some instances charged a little too much, he has in full as many instances deprived himself of the entire amount which the law entitled him. The law also allows him fees for making searches, &c.; and while Mr. W spends much time in work of this kind, we question whether a person in this county can be found who will aver that he has ever been charged one farthing for such service. Would it not be marvelous, indeed, if Mr. Wilson would wilfully exact illegal fees upon instruments where his guilt would at once be manifest, and at the same time *decline* fees which the law guaranteed to him? If this petty and malicious mode of warfare does not recoil upon the authors, by an increased vote on Tuesday next, we shall acknowledge ourselves greatly deceived.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.—The Stockholders of Beaver Female Seminary, on Saturday last, unanimously re-elected the following gentlemen to serve for the ensuing year:—Rev. J. Monroe, Hons. D. Agnew, and Benj. Adams, G. W. Allison, M. D., R. P. Roberts, John Barclay, Wm. Henry, H Anderson, and H. Stowe, Esqs.

Dyspeptic Women Notice.—BERHAVE's HOLLAND BITTERS has cured me of Dyspepsia by using it only one week. I recommend it confidently to all suffering from this disease. CLARA E. SCHUCHMAN.
Pittsburgh, Oct 24. 1856.
(Mrs S. is the wife of the noted Lithographer.)

☞*Brandtinger's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion*, the safest and only cure for Scrofula, Blotches on the skin, Enlargement of the Joints, and all grandulous diseases ☜For sale at P. B Young's Beaver; Kaiser & Bro's. Rochester; Boeking, Wheeling, Va. Gen'l Agent.

☞Does any of our high livers ever eat too much dinner? If any of our readers have cooks who tempt their appetite a little too far, I will tell a secret that will lead them to the enjoyment of their dinners without a visit from that gouty old gentleman—Dyspepsia. *Take a dose of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator after eating, and you never will be troubled with indigestion;* but on the contrary, before the next meal time approaches the appetite will be sharpened to appreciate any kind of food.

☞Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver and Druggists generally.

☞We call attention to Prof. Wood's "Hair Restorative" advertisement. Without doubt the only remedy that can restore the hair to its pristine quality, and has given universal satisfaction. The Professor has the testimonials of hundreds of cases cured by this infallible restorative, and we can cordially recommend it to all who need to use this valuable preparation.—*Cincinnati Daily, Sun.*

☞Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham Beaver and druggists generally.

MARRIED—On the 1st inst., by Rev. J. M. Smith, Mr. JAMES MILLER, to Miss MARY P. BRADEN, all of Beaver county.

The printer was not forgotten by the newly wedded pair. He sends in return sound wishes for future happiness.

Orphan's Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or out-cry, at the Court House in the Borough of Beaver, on Wednesday the 4th day of November next, at 2 o'clock P. M.: the following described property, late the estate of Andrew Carson dec'd, viz: Lying and being situate in the Borough of Beaver, in said county and State of Pennsylvania, being in-lot numbered 25 in the general plan of in-lots in the town of Beaver, and bounded and described as follows: viz, Beginning at a corner on Branch Bank alley, and Second Street; thence by said Street, 120 feet to lot No. 24, thence by said lot 300 feet to Bank alley, thence by said alley 120 feet to Branch Bank alley, thence by said alley 300 feet to the place of beginning.

TERMS.—One half in hand, and the remainder in one year with interest from confirmation of sale. For information inquire of Michael Weyand, Guardian of the minor children of said deceased. By order of Court.

Oct. 6. 1857. WM. K. BODEN Cl'k.

WANTED—200 bushels good quality of Charcoal, to be delivered at my shop immediately. A. BESTWICK.
New Brighton, Aug. 31st, 1857.

NEW FALL GOODS!

J. T. LOGAN & CO.,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND BRIDGE STREETS,

BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A.

Are now receiving and opening a new and beautiful assortment of

FALL GOODS;

(Cheaper than ever) to which they would respectfully invite the attention of purchaser. All those in want of Fall Goods, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere; as they are having on a heavy stock and are determined to sell at lower prices than any other house in the vicinity, in order to get up a good trade, and 'give people a chance to buy themselves rich.' Our motto is "Quick sales and short profits."

So one and all;
Don't forget to call,
SEPTEMBER 1857.

Keep the goods a going (out)
And the money flowing (in)
And we'll keep the prices lower—in'

CLOTHING

—AND—

Furnishing Goods,

FOR MEN AND BOYS

CARNAGHAN,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

WOULD now say to his patrons and all who desire a fashionable garment at a fair price, that he has recently added much to the size of his establishment, and more to the character of his stock, and is now opened for the FALL and WINTER trade, with a stock of surpassing excellence. It comprises in part—

Gent's Fine Frock and Dress Coats, Overcoats, Frocks, Sacks, Fur trimmed Raglans, (new style,) Business Coats, trimmed with velvet and Plush; Beaver, Pilot, Lambskin and Satinett Coats, Satin Raglans very rich and elegant. GENT'S FINE PANTS, the newest styles, from $2.25 to $12. GENT'S VESTS, of Plush, Silk, Cashmere, Velvet, Cloth, Satin, &c. Boys' Fine Cloth Jackets, plain and fancy. Boys' and Youths' Raglans and Sacks. Boys' and Youths' Sacks and Raglans, Fur Trimmed.

Boys' and Youths' Pants and Vests. Neat styles, finely trimmed. White and colored Linen and Marseilles Shirts, Under Clothing, of Wool, Silk and Cotton. Winter Gloves and Gauntlets, Scarfs, Mufflers, Shoulder Braces, Ties, Cravats, Suspenders, Shawls, Canes, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c.

A large variety of PIECE GOODS, exclusively for Custom work, is kept in connection with the above, which is offered Low, in style, quality and price, the whole stock is such a one, as is rarely met with in one establishment.

☞ Every Garment is warranted well made, and to fit.

☞ FOR CASH ONLY. ☜

Sept. 9, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having unsettled accounts are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

DAVID STANTON,
WILLIAM STANTON, M. D.

Oct. 7, 1857.

Dr. D. Stanton will still continue in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Office at the old stand, second story of McCleery's building. Residence at the lower end of Main street.

New Brighton, Oct. 7.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Charles Lukens, W. W. Lytle and Horace Beeson, doing business under the firm of Charles Lukens & Co. was dissolved on the 21st of September 1857. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Lukens, Beeson & Co., who are duly authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

CHARLES LUKENS,
W. W. LYTLE,
HORACE BEESON.

FIRMS FOR SALE,

OR A RAILROAD DEPOT.

TWO good Farms, close to Industry Depot on the Pittsburgh Railroad, about 150 acres, and 125 acres, a large portion cleared. They have on them a large number of fine fruit trees—Peach, Apple, Cherry, &c., and will be sold cheap. Apply to J. S. WELLS.

Oct. 7, —— Industry, Pa.

HALL & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN HALL.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hat and Cap Manufacturers,

And Dealers in Furs, Trimmings, &c.

No. 85 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Beaver, Nutria, Silk and Crushers Hats of the latest styles; Soft Fur and Wool Hats of every quality and fashion. Silk and Mohair Plush, Cloth and Oil and Silk Caps. A full assortment of Children's Fancy Caps, also Beaver and Felt Hats.

Ladies Furs of every style and quality.

☞ Single Hats and Caps of every style required made to order with care and dispatch.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 30.

BEAVER MARKET.

BEAVER, Oct. 7, 1857

(Corrected Weekly.)

FLOUR—Per hundred	$3.00
RYE FLOUR—per cwt	2.25
WHEAT—per bushel	1,00
RYE—per bushel	70
CORN—per bushel	80
OATS—per bushel	25
BEEF—per pound	7
BUTTER—per pound	18
EGGS—per dozen	10
POTATOES—per bushel	21

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6, 1857

FLOUR—Ex $6.10 a 6,12, Family 5.37 a 5.50	
WHEAT—per bushel	90@1.00
CORN—per bushel	75.
RYE—per bushel	50
OATS—per bushel	33
HAY—per ton	$10 a 15
POTATOES—per bushel	40 a 50
BUTTER—per pound	17 a 18
EGGS—per dozen	10 a 11
BACON—should's 14 hams 14; sides 14	

Flour and Feed For Sale.

THE best quality of Flour, by the barrel and otherwise, and Feed of all kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale upon moderate terms at the Industry Mills.

Industry, Sept. 23—3m P. W. WALKER.

JOHN E. GIBSON,

Fashionable Tailor.

(OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE, BEAVER, PA.)

☞ A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. (sep23)

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, at (may6,'57.) YOUNG'S.

THOS. KENNEDY, JR .....JOHN T. SHANE.

THOMAS KENNEDY, JR., & CO.,

Corner of Wood and 4th sts,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

LOOKING GLASSES,

AND FANCY GOODS.

Our stock of Imported and Domestic

Fancy and Variety Goods,

Including

PRINTS,
COMBS,
CLOCKS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
SILK and COTTON
HANDKERCH'FS,
THREADS,
BUTTONS,
PORTMONNAIES,

And all articles in our line, is now large and varied. Additions are constantly being made direct from the Eastern manufacturers and Importers.

☞ We earnestly solicit the attention of our former customers and buyers generally.

Pittsburgh Sept. 9, 1857.

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An act to regulate the General elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give notice of such elections, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected—

I, JAMES DARRAGH,

Sheriff of the county of Beaver, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that a General Election will be held in said county on the

Second Tuesday in October next

at the several Election Districts as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver.

The electors of Phillipsburg district will meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the House of Wm Elliot, Esq in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the Seminary house in the village of Scottsville in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dangan in Frankfort.

The electors of M'Chord's district to meet at the house of John Porter, in the village of Hanover

The electors of Greene township to meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township, will meet at the house of Mild Oerliger, Fairview.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district) will meet at the house of Richey Eakin in said township

The electors of the borough of Fallston to meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township, to meet at the school house in the village of Brighton.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Samuel Cunningham in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township to meet at the house of John Greve, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township to meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of Widow Miller in said township.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house of Mark H Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township, to meet at the house occupied by John Miller, on land of Benjamin Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Daugherty's school house, No. 4, in said township

The electors of Marion township to meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr, in said township.

The electors of New Brighton borough and district to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the school house in the borough of Rochester.

The electors of the borough of Rochester to meet at the school house in Rochester

The electors of Freedom borough and district to meet at the school house in the borough of Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickly township to meet at the house of John Feazel in said township.

The electors of Industry district to meet at the school house in the town of Industry

The electors of Harmony township to meet at the Economy hotel lately kept by John Schreiber.

The electors of Economy township to meet at the house of George C Minis in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania

Two persons as members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Lawrence county.

One person for Sheriff of Beaver county.

One person for Register and Recorder of Beaver county.

One person for Treasurer of Beaver co.

One person for Clerk of the Courts of Beaver county.

One person for Commissioner of Beaver county.

One person for Auditor of Beaver county.

One person for Coroner of Beaver county.

One person for Poor House Director of Beaver county.

Four persons for Trustees of Beaver county—two for four years each, one for three years, and one for two years.

Notice is Hereby Given

That every person, except Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the U. States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall have been employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State or the United States or of any city or incorporated district: and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of any election of the Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or any other officer of such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

Also, in and by the 4th section of an act approved the 19th of April, 1840, it is enacted, that the 13th section of the act passed July 2d, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be construed so as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or clerk at any General or Special Election in this Commonwealth

And the said act, of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, provides as follows, viz:

That the Judges and Inspectors chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before 9 o'clock on the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, in each and every year, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of said district.

In case the persons who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the present elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judges when called on, in relation to the rights of any persons assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said Inspectors or Judge, or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a State or County Tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. Provided that the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years and having resided in this State one year and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they have not paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless first, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and gives satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failing to procure a receipt, shall make oath of the payment thereof: or second if he claims a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of the residence in the district as is required in this act; and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the names of the persons so admitted to vote shall be inserted into the alphabetical list by Inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be admitted on account of his age and in either case, the reason of such votes shall be called out by the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found there or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspector to examine such person on oath as to qualification, and, if he claims to have resided within the State one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election; and shall also himself swear his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent an officer of an election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election; or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overpower any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of his choice; such person, on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than twelve months; and if it shall be shown that by the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challange or invite any person or persons to make such a bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to bet.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudently vote at any election within this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspectors two tickets together, with the intention to vote illegally, or shall vote the same, or if any person shall advise or procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty or more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets, or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

The Return Judges of the several districts aforesaid, are requested to meet at the Court House in Beaver, on the first Friday after the second Tuesday of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to perform those things required by law.

Amendments to the Constitution.

And whereas, a Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the Members elected to each House of the Legislature at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January eighteen and fifty-seven.—And whereas it is provided in the tenth article of the Constitution that any amendment so agreed upon shall be submitted to the people in such manner and at such time at least three months after being so agreed upon by the two Houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; And Whereas by an Act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth entitled "An act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people for their ratification or rejection the proposed amendments to the constitution," approved May twelfth Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven it is among other things provided as follows, viz.

Section 1. That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election directed to the Sheriff of each and every county of this Commonwealth commanding them to give notice in the usual manner in not less than two newspapers in each county, provided that so many are published therein, that an election will be held in each of the townships wards and districts therein, on the second Tuesday in October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of said amendments or any of them; which said election shall be held at the places and opened and closed at the time at and within which the General elections of this Commonwealth are held opened and closed, and it shall be the duty of the Judges, Inspectors, and Clerks of each of said townships wards and districts to receive at said election tickets either written or printed or partly written and partly printed, from citizens duly qualified to vote for Members of the General Assembly, and to deposit them in a box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers which tickets shall respectively be labelled on the outside, 'First Amendment,' 'Second Amendment,' 'Third Amendment' and 'Fourth Amendment,' and those who are favorable to said amendments or any of them may express their desires be voting each as many separate written or printed or partly written and partly printed ballots or tickets containing on the inside thereof the words, 'For the Amendment,' and those who are opposed to the amendments or any of them may express their opposition by voting each as many separate written or printed ballots or tickets containing on the inside thereof the words, "Against the Amendment"

Section 2. That the election on the said proposed amendments shall in all respects be conducted as the General elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the Return Judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against each of said amendments in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof expressed in words at length and not in figures only, one of which returns so made shall be lodged in the Prothonotary's office of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said Judges deposited forthwith in the most convenient Post Office.

And by "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is provided and directed as follows

Section 81: When two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member or members of the Senate of this commonwealth or of the house of Representatives of the United States, or of this commonwealth, the Judges of the election in each county, having met as aforesaid, the clerks shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such election within the county, for every person voted for as such member or members, which shall be signed by said judges, and attested by the clerks; and one of the said judges shall take charge of such certificate, and shall produce the same at a meeting of one judge from each county, at such place, in such district, as is or may be appointed by law for the purpose; which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election

Sec. 82. The judges of the several counties having met, as aforesaid, shall cast up the several county returns and make duplicate returns of all the votes given for such office, in said district, and of the name of the person or persons elected, and one of said returns for each office, shall be deposited in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which they shall meet, and the other shall be by said judges deposited in the nearest post office, sealed and directed in parts two and three of the eightieth section of this act.

Sec. 83. It shall also be the duty of the return judges, in every case to transmit to each of the persons elected to serve in Congress, or in the Senate, or in the House of Representatives of this commonwealth, a certificate of his election, within five days after the day of making up such return.

The return judges of the Congressional District composed of the counties of Mercer, Beaver and Lawrence, and the return judges of the Senatorial and Representative district, composed of the counties of Beaver and Lawrence will meet at the Court House in New Castle according to the 81st section above cited.

Given under my hand at Beaver, the 8th day of September, 1857, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-second

(L. S.)

JAMES DARRAGH,
Sheriff's Office, Beaver,
Sept. 9, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having made sale of his Foundery in Bridgewater, and being desirous of closing up his business without delay, would respectfully request all knowing themselves indebted by note or book account to call and settle up their accounts, and by so doing will save cost.

My books and notes will be found at my residence in Beaver, and in my absence from home, at the office of J. Monroe, Esq.

Sept. 9, '57. T. WHITSELL.

N. B. I wish it to be understood that unless the above notice is attended to a legal course will be pursued

Just Received

A large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & SHOP STOVES,

Of various designs and sizes, which for cheapness, durability and neatness, can not be excelled in this or any other place.

☞ Call and examine them at the Store, Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Warerooom of

A. BESTWICK.

New Brighton, Sept. 7, 1857.

FINE Kid Boots for Ladies, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON, do10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

STELLA and Cashmere Shawls, from $2 to $6, just received at TAYLOR'S. march 18 1857.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS

AT C. HANSON LOVE'S

ORIGINAL SIGN OF THE 'BEE HIVE.'

No. 74 Market st. between 4th & Diamond,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Eastern Cities, having purchased the LARGEST and most COMPLETE Assortment of Dress Goods, Shawls, Talmas, Cloaks, scarfs, House Furnishing Goods, Mourning Goods, Needle Work, Hosiery Ribbons, and a full assortment of all kinds of Domestic an every other article usually kept in a first class Dry Goods House. As many of the above articles were brought of the Importers, and at the large

Auction sales during last Week.

We are enabled to offer a good many articles at LESS than the Cost of IMPORTATION.

We would be pleased to have the PLEASURE of showing our STOCK to CUSTOMERS, and the public generally, as we think it would be to the advantage of all to call and EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES before purchasing elsewhere.

C. HANSON LOVE.

(Formerly Young, Stevenson & Love, and Love Brothers.) No. 74 Market street, between Fourth and the Diamond. Pitts. Sept 18, '57.

Cow Lost

The subscriber, on Sunday night, August 9th lost a large red mulley cow, eleven or twelve years old. One side, I think the right one, is split nearly its whole length. Some small white spots on one shoulder blade; heavy behind; with a large bag hanging low down, milking 6 or 8 quarts per day. Whoever will return said cow or inform me where she may be found shall be well paid for doing so.

NAZRO PARK

Bridgewater, Beaver co Pa.

Bank of Beaver County.

THE stockholders of the Bank of Beaver Co., are hereby notified that instalments are ordered as follows, viz—

An instalment of Ten Dollars per share on or before the 8th day of September next

And an instalment of like amount of Ten Dollars per share on on before the 8th day of October next.

Payable to the Treasurer in New Brighton,

By order of the Commissioners.

EDWARD HOOPS, Treasurer.

New Brighton, Aug. 8, 1857.

APPLE PARERS—10 dozen combined parer, corer and slicer. The most complete machine in the world. 15 apples of any size can be pared, cored and cut in thin slices all in one operation in a minute, and in a style impossible to equal by hand. JAS WARDROP.

aug26 47 Fifth street.

CABINET WAREROOM.

THE subscriber having taken possession of the shop lately occupied by David Johnston, dec'd, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Beaver, and vicinity, that he is prepared to make to order all articles in his line, at short notice, and upon reasonable terms. A general assortment of Furniture—such as Bureaus, Bedsteads, card, center, dining and breakfast Tables, Stands, &c., constantly kept on hand, which, for quality and workmanship, will compare favorably with those manufactured in any other establishment in the county.

Coffins made to order, at all hours, and a Hearse in constant readiness.

☞ Shop on Main street, one door west of Argus" office. SOCRATES SMALL.

Beaver, Sept. 30, 1857.

WILSON, CHILDS & Co

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS

No. 45, Wood Street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

ARE now receiving and will be ready to exhibit to the trade by the 10th of September, a very large and attractive stock of

Fall Dry Goods and Notions,

to which the attention of Merchants throughout the West is respectfully solicited.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 25, 1857.

LOGAN & ABER,

Dealers in

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

CORNER OF MARKET & BRIDGE STS.

BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. ☜ Call and examine our Stock.

aug26

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of David Johnston, late of Beaver borough, Beaver county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber in said borough.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Adm'r.

sept2.

M. B WELSH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(District Attorney.)

Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa.

July 15 1857. 1y.

JOHN M. DUNLAP.

WITH

E. ROWENFELD & BRO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

NO. 48 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURG, PA

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Johnston, deceased, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

R. A. MOON, Executor.

may 21 1857.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Margaret Shields, dec'd, late of Independence tp., Beaver co., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement.

THOS. STANDISH, Executor.

June 10. 1857.

SEED DRILLS—Hunt's Patent Lancaster Drills, for Wheat, Barley, Oats and Grass Seeds, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. JAS. WARDROP.

FANNING MILLS—Rice's Patent Fanning Mills for sale by JAMES WARDROP.

aug26 47 Fifth street.

CIDER MILLS—50 of Hickock's new powerful Mills for 1857, capable (with two men) of making from 6 to 8 barrels of cider a day, for sale by JAS. WARDROP, 47 Fifth st.

Notice to Farmers—20 Improved Railroad Power Threshers, with vibrating separators, warranted in every respect, for sale by aug26 JAMES WARDROP, 47 Fifth st.

NOTICE TO GARDENERS—300 N. Jersey bushel baskets: 10 doz Potato hooks; 12 doz Potato digging forks, for sale by aug26 JAMES WARDROP.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

If you want Patent medicines or any other kind of medicines, call at Young's, and buy themcheap and pure. mar6,'57.

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs, by A. S. HARVEY,

July 15 '57 No. 3, Stewart's Row.

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon disordered

STOMACH AND LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial and in others effected a cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve raised up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find in this beverage will be disappointed, but to the sick weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of this delightful Aromatic has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything essential you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle or six bottles for $5 00, sold by the proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co. Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement: they fortify the constitution, and lessen suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue in Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases accompanying a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain mercury, calomel, antimony or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agent for this country,

JOB MOSES,

Late I. C. BALDWIN & Co.,

Rochester, N.Y.

N. B. $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agents, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail. For sale by C. KAISER, Rochester, Pa.

Wolesale Agents FLEMING BROTHER, Pittsburgh Pa. Dec. 12

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

Just Received

AND FOR SALE LOW, BY

P. B. YOUNG,

At his old Stand, Corner of 3d and Ellis sts

BEAVER, PA.

THE following Patent medicines can always be had at Young's New Drug Store:

Keyser's Cough Syrup, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Sanford's Invigorator, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Radway's Resolvent, Relief and Pills, Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Wood's Hair Restorative, Prof. De Grath's Oil, Tobias Liniment, Prof. Reed's Magnetic Oil, M'Lane's Vermifuge and Pills, Fahnestock's Vermifuge and Cough Balsam. Darley's American Heave Remedy, Seller's Cough Syrup and Vermifuge, Kennedy's Discovery, Swaim's Panacea, Myers' Extract of Rock Rose, Sine's Balsam Tar, Wild Cherry and Hour Hound, Sine's Dysentery Compound, Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlem Oil, Petroleum, Boush's Worm Confections, Merchant's Gargling Oil, Jayne's Carminitive, Trask's magnetic Ointment, Nerve and Bone Liniment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Thompson's and Cook's Eye Water, Kaiser & Bros. Arnica Ointment, and many others too numerous to mention, always on hand. may6,'57.

New Goods,

AT

M'CONNELL & BENTEL'S.

THEY have just received their Spring and Summer goods, at their new store. Their stock is large and well selected, which they offer at as low prices as can be had at any establishment in the county. All they ask is for the public to call and examine their stock, and be convinced that they do sell goods as low as any establishment in this section. Our stock of Dry Goods is complete. Hats and Caps of all kinds. Bonnets of every style, and all kinds of Bonnet trimmings. Groceries and Provisions always kept on hand.

M'CONNEL & BENTEL.

Freedom, april 22 '57.

W. R. STERLING,

Banker, Dealer in Exchange Bank Notes and Coin: New Brighton, Pa.

COLLECTIONS of Bills, Notes and Drafts, promptly attended to. Par and current funds received on deposit. June 1 1854

PERFUMERY and Flavoring Extracts can always be found at P. B. YOUNG'S.

FAST Colored Lawns, from 6½ cents up. White Brilliants, from 10 cts up.

Figured do from 12½ cents up.

Embroideries, and all kinds of white goods at greatly reduced prices, for 80 days, at july 22, '57. TAYLOR'S.

CHURNS, CHURNS—A constant supply of Spain's Celebrated Barrel Churns, of various sizes will be kept on hand. These Churns have been fully tested and are warranted the best in use For sale by J. WARDROP, jel1 47 Fifth st.

NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL.

A RESISTLESS REMEDY

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

CIRCULAR TO THE SICK.

The first hospital surgeons and medical practicioners of Europe, admit the unparalleled, antiinflammatory and healing properties of this Ointment; governments sanction its use in their naval and military services; and the masses in this country and throughout the world repose the utmost confidence in its curative properties. It penetrates the sources of inflammation and corruption which underlie the external evidences of disease, and neutralize the very elements which feed and exasperate the malady.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS,

These are among the most terrible and agonizing diseases on the muscles, the fleshy fibre and the skin; yet in their worst forms, and when seemingly incurable, they invariably disappear under a generous course of Pain and inflammation.

SALT RHEUM, FEVER SORES, STIFF JOINTS.

In cases of Salt Rheum, where medicat waters, lotions, and every recipe of the pharmacopœia have proved useless, the Ointment will accomplish a thorough cure. Fever Sores heal quickly under its influence, and its relaxing effect upon contracted sinews is truly wonderful.

DISCHARGING ULCERS.

A most remarkable and happy change is produced in the appearance of malignant ulcers after a few applications of this Ointment.—The surrounding redness vanishes, and granules of healthy flesh begin to take the place of the discharged matter. This process goes on more or less rapidly, until the orifice is filled up with sound material, and the ulcer radically cured.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

The young are the most frequent sufferers from external injuries; and therefore every mother should have this healing preparation constantly at hand. It is an all-divine specific for sore breasts, and quickly removes the encrusted sores which sometimes disfigure the heads and faces of children.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

This Ointment is universally used on board the Atlantic and Pacific whaling ships as a cure for scorbutic affections and as the best possible remedy for wounds and bruises—large supplies of it have recently been ordered by the Sultan of Turkey for his hospital purposes.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs	Bunions	Lumbago	Sore Legs
Bad Breasts	Burns	Mercurial	Sore Breasts
Coco Bay	Chapped Hands	Eruptions	Sore Heads
Chilblains	Chilblains	Piles	Sore Throats
Chiego Foot	Fistulas	Rheumatism	Sores of all
Coco Bay	Gout	Salt Rheum	kinds
Scalds	Skin Diseases	Scalds	
Sore Eyes	Sore Eyes	Stiff Joints	
Wounds of all	Ulcers	Venereal Sores	
kinds.			

☞ Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway 80 Maiden Lane, New York and 244 Strand London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in Pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver, is an authorized Agent for the sale of these medicines.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

February 25 1857

November Appointment.

DR. H. TUBBS,

Will be at his room, first door east of Lehmer Hotel, Monday, Nov'r 9, 1857.

For consultation upon all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Spleen; also Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Female diseases, Ague and Fever, Fits, Impurities of the Blood, Eruptions, Cancers, Ulcers, and all other varieties of long standing complaints, both external and internal.

For some ten years by T. has devoted his entire time to chronic diseases, treating thousands annually, many of whom had exhausted every other resource within reach. In no case are mineral or other poisons employed, as he does not make sick to make well, or tear down to built up again. The medicines can be taken with safety by the most delicate, and patients may remain at home, and continue with prudence their ordinary diet and exercise. Many have rec

RESOLUTION

Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That the following amendments are proposed to the constitution of the commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

First Amendment.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven as follows:—

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 2. In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the state.

SEC. 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the state, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the state, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SEC. 5. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation or association; nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 6. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the state in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or party.

Second Amendment.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

Third Amendment.

From section two of the first article of the constitution, strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively:" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "of Philadelphia and of several counties;" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "neither the city of Philadelphia nor any, and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and no;" and strike out "section four, same article," and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SEC. 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the state, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof: except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative.

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single Senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof."

The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Fourth Amendment.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SEC. 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable at the adoption of this constitution, or any charter of incorporation hereafter granted, or any right, privilege or immunity granted thereby, or pursuant to law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

IN SENATE, March 27th, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 28, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.]
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Cl'k.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57, nays 34; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the fourth amendment yeas 83, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.]
JACOB ZIEGLER, Cl'k

Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.
A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final passage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

[L. s.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to to affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Cresswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and Souther—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Flenniken, Ingram, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sellers, Shumau, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Frazer, Gregg, [illegible] Penrose and Scofield—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Crabb, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Coffey, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Finney, Jordan and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 29, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the House agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Walter, Westbrook, Wheaton, Williston, Witherow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Wintrode—12.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gilden, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Housekeeper, Imbie, Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Tolan, Vail, Voeghley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Eyster, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Jacobs, Kerr, Lebo, M'Calmont, Mumms, Reed, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Wagonseller, Warner, Wintrode, Witherow and Wright—34.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Struthers, Thorn, Wintrode and Wright—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the 'Yeas' and 'Nays' taken on the resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses, of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, for the session of 1857.

[L. s.] Witness my hand and the seal of said office, this twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

PHILO HALL, 75, 3d STREET,
PITTSBURGH PA.

THE oldest and most extensive and most perfectly organized COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in *the United States*. The only one in the State acting under a LEGISLATIVE CHARTER.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States,
Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS,
Hon. MOSES Hampton,
Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
Hon. CHARLES NAYLOR,
Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD,

P. DUFF, (author of Duff's system of Mercantile and Steamboat Book-keeping) President of the faculty, consisting of from twelve to fifteen Professors and Lecturers, including one of the best Penmen in the U. S.

The Students of this Institution obtain the following important advantages over all others in the West.

1st. A training for business by a practical Merchant of nearly 20 years experience in extensive inland and shipping business.

2d. Their Diploma bears the signature of the author of a system of Book-keeping, sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce of New York, as the best in our Language—see circular p. 17.

3d. A new and abbreviated method of Double Entry.

4th. The Private Ledger, not taught in any other College.

5th. Single Entry Books changed into Double Entry.

6th. Improved forms of Bill Book; directly checking the Ledger.

7th. Improving form of Check Book—simplifying the Bank Account.

8th. Rules for determining the precise maturity of notes.

9th. Rules for adjusting deranged Double Entry Books.

10th. Partnership Settlements by Single Entry.

11th. Joint Account Settlements with partial and complete sales.

12th. Three different methods of introducing a new partner.

13th. Six examples of Books opened with special conditions.

14th. Dissolution and winding up partnership Book.

15th. Sale and transfer of interest from one partner to another.

See test problems on the above—circular p. 20.

Penmanship, Mercantile Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy and Detecting Counterfeit Notes, are all included with our College Course of Book-keeping.

About 4000 Students have been qualified for business in this Institution.

Circulars and specimens of Penmanship mailed free.

Duff's Bookkeeping, Harper's new edition, pp. 222 royal octavo. Price $1.50, postage 21 cents.

Duff's Steamboat Bookkeeping. Price $1; postage 9 cents.

☞No printed Universalist questions are given to Students in this Institution; nor no "Universalist preaching" is advertised in the College Rooms on Sundays, on the "doctrines and tendencies" of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran and other Churches. jy22'57.

☞Will be published in a few weeks "Business and Ornamental Penmanship," by J. S. Duncan, Professor of Penmanship in this institution. The work will be in imperial quarto form, containing nearly 500 specimens of business and ornamental Penmanship, the most comprehensive yet published, designed for the use of both learners and teachers.

BEAVER MACHINE WORK.

Childs, M'Connell and Darraghs,

FOUNDERS

AND

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS

Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

WE respectfully call attention to the inducements offered for purchasing Engines and Machinery mentioned below. We have purchased the right to make and sell the

PATENT OSCILLATING ENGINE

of Messrs. Cridge & Wadsworth, and are now engaged in the manufacture of them at the lowest possible rates, which is about twenty five per cent. lower than the Slide Valve Engine—Their simplicity and durability, combined with their cheapness, and almost utter impossibility to get out of order, renders them the most desirable Engine to have.

The following is a list of the different kinds of Machinery which we have made. Persons wishing to procure anything of the kind, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Double Slide Valve Reciprocating Engines, the same as manufactured at Salem, Ohio; Oscillating Engines, Cridge & Wadsworth's Patent; Tub and Bucket Machinery; Flour Barrel and Nail Keg Machinery; Planing Machines: Cylinder or Barrel Saws; Fire Brick and Clay Rollers; Starch Rollers, Pipes and Castings for extracting Oil from Cannel Coal; Flouring Mill Gearing; Pullies and Shafting; Muley, Sash, and Circular Saw Mills; Lath Machinery, &c., besides numerous other Machines which it is not necessary to enumerate.

We might add a long list of certificates, but deem any but the following unnecessary.

ECONOMY, December 24th, 1856.

MESSRS. CRIDGE, WADSWORTH & Co, Gentlemen:—We hereby certify that we have had one of your Oscillating Engines in use for nearly *four months*, and that it gives satisfaction in every respect. Its principal advantages over the common Engine are—

1st. Its simplicity, and the consequent facility to keep it in good order.

2d. It takes up much less room.

3d. It requires less pressure of steam to do the same amount of work; and is, therefore, worked with less danger and less fuel.

Respectfully yours,
R. L. BAKER
JACOB HENRICI,
Trustees

Our facilities for shipping to any point whatever, by Rail Road, Canal, or on the Ohio River, is as good as at any other point. Our Works are situated in Fallston, Pa. on the west Bank of the Beaver River, opposite N. Brighton, and only one hour's ride by rail from Pittsburgh. July 1, 1857.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J MURRAY would announce to the public that he has, at considerable cost, procured the latest improvements in the profession, and is now prepared to accommodate every variety of public taste,

1st. Single gum-teeth, on gold or silver plate.

2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, presenting a continuous gum.

3d. Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on Market Street, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater.

Bridgewater, Jan. 2, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Robert Culberson dec'd, late of South Beaver township, Beaver county, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN CULBERSON,
April 29, 1857. Administrator.

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by these, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c., and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

AGENTS—Young, & Thomas Beaver, Dr. Smith Bridgewater; C. L. Kaiser, Rochester, Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; John Black Darling on, and by all merchants everywhere. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver.

WHY DO YOU SUFFER?

Use Kaiser's

CELEBRATED GERMAN ARNICA

OINTMENT

A never failing remedy for Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, sprains, pains, bruises, pain in the back stiffness or numbness of the limbs, or weakness in the joints, swellings, sore throat, burns, scalds, cuts, old sores, frosted feet, neuralgic affections, &c., and in fact for all diseases which require an external application; as such it has no equal. The numerous remarkable cures effected by the use of the German Arnica Ointment, and the large and constantly increasing demand for the same, has led the Proprietors to bring this invaluable remedy before the public and take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted.

Wm. Plate, of Bridgewater, Pa., writes to us: I have used Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment for a very severe bruise, and it has effected an immediate cure; therefore, I feel it my duty to recommend this Ointment to all similarly afflicted. WM. PLATE.

Bridgewater May 9th '57. Watchmaker

I have used Charles L. Kaiser & Bro's Arnica Ointment, and believe it the best curative for a burn I have ever tried. S. H. DARRAGH.

Sharon, May 1st, 1857.

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by C. L. Kaiser & Bro., Druggists, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., Proprietors.

Agents for Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Clarke's Female Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Jayne's Family Medicines, and all other Patent Medicines of the day. June 3 1857

Just Received

At the Rochester Drug Store, Sign of the Golden Mortar.

10,000 Havanna Segars, different kinds.
3 doz Palm of Thousand flowers.
6 " open fan.
1 gross Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.
5 " M'Lanes Pills and Vermifuge.
Dr. A. Jaynes Family medicines.
10 doz. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
2 casks Catawba Wine and Brandy.
6 doz. Bowman's Vegetable Compound.
5 gross Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
Shoulder Braces of all descriptions.
1 gross Radway's Remedies.
1 " Perry Davis' Painkiller.
For sale low by
C. L. KAISER & BRO.
Proprietors of Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment.

CHAMBERLIN & CUTHBERTSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office on Broadway, 3d door below Merrick House New Brighton. apr19

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having purchased and fitted up that well known property at the Northwest corner of the Public Square, in Beaver, adjoining the residence of Judge Agnew, is now prepared to accommodate the public, where he will use every exertion to please and make comfortable, all who may call on him.

A. S. HARVEY,
Beaver, May 6, '57. No. 3, Stewart's Row.

The Great Blessing Discovery OF THE AGE.

DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases. (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and bloches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers,

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benifit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—In April 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a desease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonful. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,
No 120, Warren St. Roxbury, Mass.
PRICE $1.

☞T. W Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, Gen'l Ag'ts for P'a. For sale by WP Phillips, Freedom; C L Kaiser, Rochester; and Dr. S Smith, Bridgewater; General wholesale agents Western Pa., Geo. H. Keyser, 146 Wood St. Pittsburgh, J. P. Flemming Federal St. Allegheny City, Maclay & Young, Beaver.

TO CASH BUYERS,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE season has arrived when our stock of *Summer Goods must and will be sold.* Cold weather in the early part of the season has left us with a stock of Summer goods, by far too large for this advanced time of Summer, and as we are determined to carry over *no goods* to another summer—thereby losing the use of our money for nearly a year—we will for Thirty days to come, sell at EASTERN COST, our stock of

Lawns,	Mantillas,	Fancy Silks,
Brilliants,	Shawls,	French Collars,
Challies,	Bonnets,	Mohair mitts,
Debeges,	Ribbons,	Parasols,

and variety goods generally.

As a further inducement to purchasers, we will also sell at a *reduction* our stock of Domestic and Staple goods—such as Calicoes, Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Table Linens, and all goods usually kept in a dry goods store. As we are determined to close out our stock—*particularly light goods*—some good bargains may be expected.

T. M. TAYLOR,
July 22, '57. Rochester 'on the hill.'

T. J. CHANDLER.....M. E. GILLESPIE

A CARD.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of Dental Surgery, Dr. M. E. Gillespie, (late of Crestline, Ohio,) under the name of Chandler & Gillespie, where we are prepared to perform all the operations of the profession, in the most approved manner. Teeth from one to full sets inserted in gold or silver plate.—Also full or partial setts on gutta percha vase.

We are also prepared to insert teeth in entire porcelain base, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, in beauty and cleanliness. we invite attention to our specimens.

All those indebted to me by note or book account, will please call and settle, as I am anxious to close my old books. T. J. CHANDLER.
Rochester, Aug. 6, 1856—6 m.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

JOHN M'CUNE still continues the manufacture of every kind of plain and ornamental Chairs. Call and examine my stock. Shop opposite Hugh Anderson's Grocery, on 3d street The stock is lower than ever before offered in this market. Old Chairs painted or grained, and made to look as well as new.
Beaver, Dec. 13, 1854.

Low by the Piece.

100 pieces bleached muslins, assorted.
6 bales brown do do
200 pieces Cocheco' and other prints.
50 pieces Lancaster ginghams.
June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

FRENCH leather Boots for Ladies and Misses, a new style for winter, made to order, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,
dec10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater

CORN CULTIVATORS—40 Expanding Cultivators, adapted to potato and corn crops, for sale by J. WARDROP,
je10. 5th street

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the Lawrence house, on the North side of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Jan 7 1857

OHN M. LUKENS, C. F. LUKENS, W. LUKENS.
LUKENS & SONS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
Rochester, Pa Agents for steamer Michigan
No. 2, between Pittsburgh and Beaver. ap2

FINE Kid Boots for Ladies, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,
de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

STELLA and Cashmere Shawls, from $2 to $6, just received at TAYLOR'S.
march 18 1857.

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs by
A. S. HARVEY,
July 15 '57 No. 3, Stewart's Row.

Glad News.

FULL OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED AND SUFFERING!

Many of the thousand portals of Death may be closed, and life made happier, and more comfortable to thousands who are now in danger. Doubtless this world contains many a balm to soothe its physical woes and cure its diseases. Among those in prominent rank, stands

BOWMAN'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A SAFE and speedy cure for Consumption, not only in those milder forms of Throat and Lung Diseases, such as colds, coughs, quinsey, difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, Ministers' sore throat, weakness of the chest, asthma, inward ulcer, spitting of blood, influenza, croup, whooping-cough, pain in the breast and side, hoarseness, catarrh and catarral affections, inflammation of the lungs, bleeding of the lungs, and such like. But its superior excellence is seen and tested in the more advanced affections of the lungs. For the truth of the above statement and the efficiency of the preparations as an antidote, we refer the public to the following testimonials:

Language is scarcely strong enough to tell the great power of this

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

The doubting may try and be convinced.

The Proprietors point to the following bona fide certificates with confidence on the community; they are but samples of the many hundreds of testimonials in our possession:

Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1856.—Last spring, while in Pittsburgh, I had a bad cold and cough, which troubled me much, and a friend of mine gave me a bottle of Bowman's Vegetable Compound for diseases of the throat and lungs, which I commenced taking, and found relief almost immediately. I had taken many things for cough and hoarseness, but never got anything to help me as it has done. I believe it to be the best antidote for coughs and hoarseness that is out, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. THOS. H. STOCKTON.
Pastor 1st Prot. Meth. Church.

From Judge Vanhorn, of the District Court at Cincinnatia.

Cincinnati, May 4, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for bronchitis and cough, and believe it to be the best medicine out for those diseases, and the only one I ever got to give me any permanent relief. It will cure. I recommend it to the public as an honest and efficient medicine, and will perform what it is published to do W. VANHORN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound in my family, for coughs, colds and Ministers' sore throat and believe it to be the best thing that I ever got for those complaints, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

REV. J. GASTON,
Pastor of the Clinton st. M. E. Church,
June 10, 1855. Cincinnati.

Here is one from the old pioneer Methodist preacher of Ohio, Rev. J. B. Finley.

I believe Bowman's Vegetable Compound to be the best remedy for Diseased Throat and Lungs, of the day. I have tested it, and found it to be the best of all the popular remedies I ever tried, and I have tried very many. I recommend it to the public. Try it and you will be convinced of its superiority.

Cincinnati July 1856. Rev. J. B. FINLEY.

Hear what the celebrated Dr. Peck says:

New York, May 12, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for coughs and hoarseness in speaking; and believe it to be the best preparation for Throat and Lung complaints I ever got; and I recommend it to the public speaker and singer, as well as those afflicted with Lung diseases. J. T. PECK.

Hear what Dr. Benson, of Cincinnati, says: [Extract from a letter.]

Bowman's Vegetable Compound contains a virtue which is not possessed by any other popular medicine in my knowledge. It does not only smoothe the disease over, giving it only temporary relief (like most of patent medicines,) but it commences at the root of the disease, and performs a perfect cure.

G. W. BENSON, M. D.

Our space will not permit us to, publish any certificates in full, but we would refer to the following persons, whose letters are in our possession, certifying to its worth:

Rev. Bishop Morris	Cincinnati,
Rev. Robert Walker	do
Rev. Joel White	Ecoromy,
Rev. John Powell	Portsmouth,
John L. M'Junkin	Butler,
Henry L. Griffith, Esq.	Pittsburgh,
B. B. Baker	Wheeling,
Capt. E. Gordon	Pittsburgh,
John T. M'Combs	do
Mrs. Mary Morrow	N. Brighton,
Mrs. M. Evans	do
Robert Greenlee	Beaver,
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